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opment of the author's statement of the legal and economic principles of valuation." The method of presenting the subject that was followed in volume one has been continued in volume two. "The court and commission decisions are arranged, discussed, and fully quoted or abstracted according to the method that has proved convenient and practicable in the original volume." As those who have used Dr. Whitten's volumes are aware, the chief purpose of the author is to present briefly the substance of federal and state commission opinions and the decisions of the courts. This makes the volumes primarily a work of reference rather than a text or treatise in the ordinary sense. However, in considering two important subjects in the second volume, "fair value for rate purposes," chapter two, and "cost-new versus cost-less-depreciation," chapter eighteen, the author presents his own views and gives an exposition of the questions at some length before reviewing the commission and court decisions. More of this plan of presentation would add to the readability and educational value of the book; but every man must do his own work in his own way. Dr. Whitten has done a great work and has published two volumes that every serious student of valuation must needs consult.

EMORY R. JOHNSON.

University of Pennsylvania.

WILLIAMS, CHARLES R. *Rutherford Birchard Hayes*. (2 vols.) Pp. xxxiii, 1028. Price, \$7.50. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1914.

This elaborate bibliography, comprising two substantial volumes of some five hundred pages each, presents a dignified, substantial and reliable record of the life of the man who was the nineteenth president of the United States. The first volume covers Hayes' life to his inauguration as President. Some one hundred pages deal with his youth and student days, and his experience as a lawyer in Cincinnati. The remainder of the volume is about equally divided between an account of his military services during the Civil War, his public career as congressman and governor of Ohio and an account of the presidential campaign of 1876. The second volume is devoted chiefly to the history of his presidential administration with a few concluding chapters dealing with the interests of his later years and a discriminating chapter presenting his personal characteristics.

The biography is distinguished by honesty, straightforwardness and eminent fairness, as was the typical American character which is its subject. The author has given with a wealth of detail an accurate, lucid and sympathetic account of all the matters of moment in both Hayes' private life and public career. Mr. Williams has had access to all of the Hayes' papers. He has drawn extensively from such original material as his diary, his correspondence and that of his contemporaries, his messages and speeches and other state papers while governor and president, as well as from the files of leading newspapers. This biography, therefore, so largely based upon the sources, will unquestionably be recognized as final and authoritative. It is especially through the copious extracts from the diary and correspondence, now first published, that the author has made his chief contribution. From these quotations we gain a very real appreciation of the man, an insight into his traits of character and an intimate knowledge of his thoughts and reflections, for these latter he was wont to commit to the secrecy

of his diary, which he systematically kept from his college days to the end of his life. Like the diary of President Polk, published a few years since, the pages of President Hayes' diary will aid in reconstructing the history of his administration; moreover they reveal the real character and fibre of the man and his opinion of many of his contemporaries.

The following extract from his diary, while a senior at Kenyon College, reveals his early ambition for an honorable career "My lofty aspirations I cannot conceal even from myself; As far back as memory can carry me the desire of fame was uppermost in my thoughts, but I never desired other than honorable distinction, and before I would be damned to eternal fame I would descend to my grave unknown. The reputation which I desire is not that momentary eminence which is gained without merit and lost without regret; give me the popularity which runs after, not that which is sought for. For honest merit to succeed amid the tricks and intrigues which are now so lamentably common, I know is difficult, but the honor of success is increased by the obstacles which are to be surmounted. Let me triumph as a man or not at all" (I, 22). Extracts from the diary during the next few years show his marked tendency to introspection and self examination, as well as the high ideals he set before himself as his goal.

Hayes as a young man was a Whig. Although deeply interested in the fortunes of that party, he took no active part in politics until 1851. In view of the banishment of wine during his administration from the White House entertainments, it is interesting to note that the first public speech which Hayes made was a temperance address in 1850, and that his first political address, made in 1851, was in opposition to the plan to form a separate temperance party. Hayes was aroused by the Kansas-Nebraska movement and in 1855 was a delegate to the state Republican convention. In the presidential campaign of the next year he worked with great ardor for the new Republican party. On the eve of the election he writes "However fares the cause, I am enlisted for the War." These words were indeed prophetic, for in 1861 he enlisted for military service, refusing a colonelcy offered to him, but accepting a major's commission, preferring to earn his promotion. He served throughout the war, participating in more than fifty engagements, being wounded six times, always displaying personal daring, self possession and efficiency. Although he never sought promotion, he was in time advanced to a brigadier-generalship and was mustered out as a Brevet major-general.

Later in his campaigns for Congress and for governor, Hayes was conspicuous for his championship of sound money and civil service reform. His success in thrice being elected governor of Ohio, as well as his honorable record in that office, led to his nomination by the Republican convention of 1876 as a compromise candidate, when it proved impossible to nominate one of the more brilliant leaders of the opposing factions within the party. The story of the campaign and of the disputed election is presented by his biographer chiefly from the point of view of Hayes' personal relation to the same. His attitude was dignified throughout these critical days and contrasted favorably with the course pursued by Mr. Tilden. In view of Mr. Williams' Democratic affiliations, it is of interest to note his conclusion as to the findings of the Electoral Commission. He writes: "As a result of his prolonged study of the conditions and contentions of the

time, he is thoroughly convinced that in the final arbitrament essential justice and right prevailed, and that the best interests of the country in all its parts were served. He ventures the prediction that more and more this will come to be the judgment of impartial historians" (I, 491).

Mr. Williams shows in detail how President Hayes met and dealt with the several critical situations and difficult problems that confronted him in his administration. How, in spite of opposition both within and without his party, he succeeded in the restoration of peace and home rule in the South, in substantially advancing civil service reform and in the resumption of specie payments. He emerged from a prolonged contest with Congress successful, alike in maintaining unimpaired the prerogatives of the Executive and in vindicating the rights of the federal government. The nomination and triumphant election of Garfield may be regarded as a correct index of the success of President Hayes' administration, the former as a decisive victory for the better elements in the Republican party, the latter as a practical approval of the country at large of the policies for which Mr. Hayes had stood.

Judging from the extracts given, it is to be regretted that Mr. Hayes' diary for the years covering his administration has not been published *in extenso*. There is space only to quote one or two of his estimates of leading men in his party. Near the close of his term he wrote: "If there are any two men in the country whose opposition and hatred are a certificate of good character and sound statesmanship, they are Conkling and Butler" (II, 429). In 1884 he says of Mr. Blaine, "He is of the Butler and Douglas type—more like Douglas in character and position than any other of the great leaders of the past. Clay would rather be right than be President, Blaine would gladly be wrong to be President." After Blaine's nomination he wrote he "is not an admirable person, he is a scheming demagogue, selfish and reckless, but he is a man of ability and will, if elected, be a better President than he has been politician" (II, 367).

The reviewer rises from the reading of these volumes with a profound respect for the character of Mr. Hayes and the strong conviction that while he may not be accounted a statesman of the highest rank, the more one studies his career the clearer he stands revealed as an able, honest, unselfish and high-minded citizen, patriot and servant of the nation.

HERMAN V. AMES.

University of Pennsylvania.